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In this issue:

Around The Nation: A coast-to-coast roundup of police news. **Pages 2, 3.**
People & Places: One tuckered-out police chief; the second time is the charm for new chief in Madison, Wis.; an ex-FBI agent wants justice — and his job back. **Page 4.**
Taking it easy on Junior? New England Mafia boss will be resentenced, and may pay for the crimes of his associates. **Page 5.**
The karate and the stick: LAPD officers will soon get a healthy dose of martial arts training. **Page 5.**
Don't call collect: A cash-strapped sheriff's department limits some calls for service to the telephone. **Page 5.**
Rolling thunder: Nearly half of New Orleans' newest police cruisers are off the road for want of repairs, forcing radical measures. **Page 5.**
Citizen's academies aren't just for the public: police families need them, too. **Page 6.**
Burden's Beat: Another peek inside policing's crystal ball. **Page 7.**
A witness shows up late, so a judge lets a sex offender walk. **Page 7.**
When INS tests a new passenger-control system, you've got to hand it to them. **Page 7.**
Forum: When it comes to economic espionage, you never know who your friends are. **Page 8.**
Criminal Justice Library: Two new additions for your professional bookshelf. **Page 9.**
Upcoming Events: Conferences and workshops of interest. **Page 11.**

Pulling back the blue curtain

"Citizen's police academy" concept builds bridges between police and those who pay the freight — local residents

By Jacob R. Clark

An increasing number of police departments nationwide are giving local residents a rare opportunity to gain an insider's view of police operations, while at the same time giving the departments themselves one more means of forging improved relations with their constituents.

Citizen's police academies, or CPAs, offer abbreviated versions of some of the curriculum taught to police recruits. Officials who coordinate CPAs told LEN that participants are encouraged to offer suggestions on crime prevention, disclose information about neighborhood problems or trouble spots, and give general advice to improve police service. In return, police officials hope the participants will leave the academy with an enhanced understanding of police work that they will share with their more skeptical friends and neighbors.

CPAs are "a way to bridge the gap, open lines of communication, let people know what's going on in the police department — and really, to celebrate the partnership between the police and citizens," said Chief David Mitchell of the Prince George's County, Md., Police Department, where a citizen's academy begun in January 1992 now boasts about 80 graduates.

Priceless Benefits

"It's an excellent tool for feedback and dialogue," Mitchell added, "because the folks coming through will give you an enormous amount of ideas about how they feel about your policies, programs, where they think you need to

do more and where you're already doing great. That's stuff you can't put a price tag on."

Dallas Police Chief Bennie Click is also a booster of the concept, having previously served as an assistant chief in the Phoenix Police Department, where he oversaw the implementation of that agency's citizen's academy — the second in the nation. He currently presides over a similar program formed a year ago in Dallas.

"I would really encourage police departments who don't have one to look into it because I don't think there's a better way to improve your relationship with the public," he told LEN. "It shows your willingness to let people come in and take a look at the inner workings of the department."

About 35 CPAs are currently in place in police agencies in 13 states, according to Lou Mattox, a freelance writer from Orlando, Fla., who has researched the subject and who graduated from the Orlando Police Department's program in 1991. Begun in 1985, the Orlando academy is nation's oldest, and began with an idea brought back from England by then-Deputy Chief Rick Overman.

Overman, who had been vacationing in England, heard about the "police night school" programs there, in which local residents were invited to meet informally with officials of local constabularies. He presented the idea to Orlando police officials, who broadened the concept into what became the nation's first citizen's police academy, according to Officer Ron Edwards, a 16-year veteran of the department who coordinates the Orlando program.

National Networking

The Orlando academy has sparked so much interest among police agencies that the department sponsors an annual seminar at Rollins College in Winter Park, the most recent of which drew representatives from 22 agencies nationwide, Edwards said. The next one will be held March 14-15.

Among the newest programs are those begun in the past year by the New York City and Owensboro, Ky., police departments. The New York Police Department's Citizen's Police Academy graduated its first class of 67 participants on July 1, and its second class of 80 participants started last month, said Sgt. Wade J. Barton, coordinator of special projects at the Police Academy. The Owensboro Police Department was to kick off its program Oct. 26, with a class of about 30-35 local residents, said Sgt. Marvin Hayden of the agency's crime prevention unit, which oversees the program.

CPAs are generally structured along similar lines, although, predictably, there are some differences in course duration and selection requirements. Most programs bar felons, limit eligibility to local residents, and some perform background checks on candidates, who must be at least 18-21 years old to apply. Most try to choose influential community leaders and others who represent a cross section of the community.

In New York City, precinct commanders nominate block-watch captains, and community and religious leaders, for spots in the program, but Barton predicted that as the classes will eventually

Continued on Page 6

UCR offers a rare dose of good news — a 3% crime dip — but with a caveat

FBI Director says rising violent-crime level remains "intolerable"

The nation's rate of reported serious crime fell by 3 percent last year compared to 1991, the first overall decrease since 1984, but the good news was tempered by a 1-percent rise in violent crime, including increases in rape and aggravated assault, the FBI reported Oct. 3.

"Any reduction in reported crime is welcome but the amount of violent crime and other grave offenses nationwide remains intolerable," said FBI Director Louis J. Freeh in a statement coinciding with the release of "Crime in the United States," the annual report

by the bureau's Uniform Crime Reporting Section. "Crime is shockingly high in a country where the rule of law should prevail. Permanent and major crime reductions must be achieved as swiftly as possible."

The FBI reported that despite the 3-percent decline in overall crime, the amount of crime in 1992 remained 19 percent higher than in 1983. The FBI added that the 14.4 million offenses reported to 16,000 law enforcement agencies nationwide represented a per-capita rate of 5,660 crimes per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Violent crimes — murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault — exceeded 1.9 million offenses in 1992, for a per-capita rate of 758 per 100,000 U.S. residents. The 23,760 murders reported in 1992 represented a 4-percent decline compared to 1991 — a record-setting year in which 24,703 homicides were reported. Robbery, at 672,478 offenses in 1992, declined by 2 percent. Forcible rape rose by 2 percent, with a reported 109,062 offenses last year, while aggravated assaults were up by 3 percent, with a reported 1.1 million offenses in 1992.

The FBI said violent crime rate of 758 offenses per 100,000 residents was

essentially unchanged from 1991.

Property crimes — burglary, larceny-theft, motor-vehicle theft and arson — dropped by 3.5 percent, the FBI reported, to 12.5 million reported offenses. Burglary dropped by 5.6 percent, with about 3 million offenses reported; larceny-theft fell by 2.8 percent, with 7.9 million offenses; and motor-vehicle theft declined by 3.1 percent, to 1.6 million offenses. The number of arson offenses, which the bureau cautioned is an incomplete figure, remained virtually unchanged from the 102,000 intentionally set fires reported in 1991.

The FBI recorded Crime Index declines in all regions of the nation last year, except the West, which showed a rise of less than 1 percent. The Northeast recorded a decline of 6 percent; the Midwest, 5 percent; and the South, 3 percent. Cities and suburban counties experienced a decline of 3 percent in the number of reported Crime Index offenses, while rural counties reported a 1-percent decline.

Law enforcement agencies were said to have cleared 21 percent of the Crime Index offenses reported in 1992. The clearance rate for violent crimes was 45 percent, while only 18 percent of re-

ported property crimes were cleared. The clearance rate was highest for murder, at 65 percent, and lowest for burglary, at 13 percent. Offenses where offenders were all under the age of 18 resulted in 20 percent of the overall Crime Index clearances, 13 percent of the violent-crime clearances, and 23 percent of the property-crime clearances.

Law enforcement agencies made an estimated 14 million arrests last year for all criminal offenses except traffic violations. DUI arrests accounted for the bulk of that total, at 1.6 million, followed by larceny-theft, 1.5 million, and simple assault and drug abuse violations, both at 1.1 million. The per-capita rate of arrests was 5,566 per 100,000 residents.

The total number of arrests marked a decline of less than 1 percent from 1991, with overall Crime Index arrests declining by 2 percent. Arrests for violent crimes rose 2 percent, while arrests for property crimes fell 3 percent.

The FBI said 61 law enforcement officers were feloniously slain in 1992, 10 fewer than in 1991. An additional 66 officers were killed in on-duty accidents last year. That toll was 14 higher than the 1991 total.

What They Are Saying:

"It's nice to get close to the people who love us, but we also want those people who don't trust or like the police. Not that we're going to make them love us, but maybe we can change their mind a little and show them reasons why the police do what they do."

— Sgt. Wade J. Barton of the New York City Police Department, on the Citizens Police Academy program. (6:1)

Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — As part of an ongoing, multi-pronged assault against gang violence in Hartford, State Police officials recommended last month that mandatory minimum sentences be imposed on those convicted of gang-related crimes [See LEN, Oct. 15, 1993.] In related developments, Hartford State's Attorney James E. Thomas said he has assigned two prosecutors to concentrate on gang-related cases and added they will seek harsh penalties in plea-bargain negotiations. A high-ranking member of one of the warring gangs, the Latin Kings, was shot to death Sept. 16. The death of Hector Santiago, 23, brings to four the number of total gang-related killings in the city since Sept. 1.

DELAWARE — Correctional officials warned of more prison overcrowding last month, saying the state's six prisons and two work-release centers already hold 200 more inmates than they should. State prisons chief Stanley W. Taylor Jr. said the prison population is 49 percent above maximum capacity, with 4,277 inmates in the eight facilities in mid-September — 198 above the maximum capacity of 4,079.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Capt. Wyndell Watkins, who heads the Metropolitan Police Department's homicide squad, will oversee a new violent-crime task force designed to respond to and investigate serious shootings. The Washington Times reported last month the squad is to include a dozen District police officers and 10 FBI agents.

MARYLAND — The constitutionality of the state's hate-crime law will be decided by the state Court of Appeals sometime this term. The law increases penalties for crimes motivated by the victim's race, religion, gender or nationality.

MASSACHUSETTS — Most of East-hampton's 21 police officers, who have been working without a contract for three years, have stopped shaving to draw attention to stalled contract talks.

The Boston Police Patrolmen's Benevolent Association last month criticized acting Mayor Thomas M. Menino for breaking a promise he made to support a bill that would offer significant pay raises to officers with college degrees. Menino had backed the proposal in talks with union officials, but then persuaded the City Council to defeat the measure because he said the city could not afford it.

NEW JERSEY — A top-ranking Mafia defector who was convicting of racketeering is said to be singing to authorities about the mob's Atlantic City operations. Anthony Accetturo is cooperating with authorities who hope the information he and an associate are giving them will help end the Lucchese family's decades-long grip on organized crime in the casino-resort town.

Authorities say that the Essex Union Auto Theft Task Force, set up last year to deal with a rash of car thefts largely committed by juveniles, has cut the prevalence of the crime this year by 20 percent to 35 percent compared to

last year. But deadly clashes and pursuits between police and the young thieves continue to exact a tragic price. On Sept. 18, Alquan Brown, of Irvington, was shot and killed by police officers in East Orange after a brief car chase and attempts by police to arrest the 15-year-old for driving a stolen vehicle. The next day, a car allegedly stolen by three teen-agers slammed into a car in East Orange, killing a woman and injuring her husband.

A police officer-turned-bank robber was sentenced to 15 years in prison Sept. 15 by a Federal judge in Newark, who said the ex-cop had jeopardized many lives during his two-year crime spree. For 17 years, Allen R. Schott was regarded as a model detective in the Howell Township Police Department until his arrest and resignation in 1991 as a suspect in eight bank robberies.

NEW YORK — State Police Supt. Thomas A. Constantine accepted a ceremonial check for \$50 million from representatives of the U.S. Justice Department and Customs Service, representing the State Police's share of cash seized from drug traffickers by Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies since 1986. Constantine said the money will be used to build a new Forensic Investigation Center in Albany, assign 74 additional narcotics investigators and purchase 9mm. semi-automatic weapons for the force.

Sergeants, lieutenants and captains of the New York Transit Police Department will receive pay increases of 3.5 percent, retroactive to July 1990, and a 1-percent raise for the three-month period beginning July 1991, under a contract agreement reached last month. Yet to be ironed out is a contract that was to begin Oct. 1, 1991.

Thirty-five suspects, including a former New York City police officer, were charged Sept. 15 with running an ultra-violent drug gang that operated in the South Bronx and Washington Heights. The Wild Cowboys began in 1986 as a group of high-school classmates, then expanded to a drug gang that netted \$16 million a year. They are believed to be responsible for 10 murders, including the disembowelment of an associate. Among those indicted was Marilyn Perez, 38, who was dismissed from the Police Department after failing a drug test in 1989.

Assaults, robberies, sex offenses, and weapon and drug possession incidents in New York City schools rose by 16 percent last year, prompting Schools Chancellor Ramon Cortines to promise more metal detectors in schools. School officials said the number of serious incidents in schools jumped from 4,952 during the 1991-92 school year to 5,759 in the 1992-93 school year.

A New York City police officer is suing the Police Department for \$10 million, claiming that Internal Affairs investigators have "threatened, penalized and harassed" him because they think he is holding back information about a brutality case. Alan Welch, a four-year veteran, has been stripped of his badge and gun and has racked up more than a dozen disciplinary charges since June, his lawyer said. Welch maintains he did not witness the alleged beating of two prisoners at a Queens precinct house in March.

A former New York City police officer who had a neighborhood park named after him for battling the crack dealers once ensconced there has filed a \$2-million lawsuit against the city, charging that he was illegally arrested and beaten in a racially motivated incident at a police checkpoint. Winfred Maxwell, who retired two years ago, was allegedly beaten by police officers after being stopped in the Bronx in September 1992. In addition to monetary damages, Maxwell is seeking to bar police from setting up "barricaded checkpoints," which he said provide officers "unbridled and unchecked" discretion to prevent motorists from entering an area, regardless of whether there is reasonable suspicion that they were involved in criminal activity.

PENNSYLVANIA — The Pemberton Township Police Department last month disclosed a plan to restructure the force's command structure, pending approval by the Township Council. Under the plan, the agency would drop one of its three lieutenant positions and add a captain's post. The captain would be in charge of the 47-member department when Chief William Hannis is away, said Lieut. Paul Tuhiano.

Students who bring weapons into public schools would be expelled, under a bill approved last month by the state House Education Committee. Representative Ronald Cowell, the committee's chairman, said the bill would be debated on the House floor sometime this fall.

A Philadelphia judge overturned the drug conviction of a man because police didn't wait long enough before breaking down his door. Common Pleas Judge Ricardo Jackson on Sept. 13 said police should have waited at least 15 minutes before kicking down a door and searching the apartment of James Wilson in April 1990. Wilson was convicted on drug charges after police found drugs and nearly \$10,000 in cash in his apartment.

Southeast



ALABAMA — Florence Councilman Sam Pendleton said last month he would ask police to cite the city for not cleaning up a lot it owns. Pendleton pointed to a new law that calls for \$100 fines for property neglect and \$200 for repeated offenses.

With a prayer breakfast, bell ringing and a memorial service, Birmingham last month marked the 30th anniversary of the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church by the Ku Klux Klan. Four black girls attending Sunday school died in the 1963 blast.

The city of Ironton recently bought a Chevrolet Lumina Z-34 with customized wheels and police lights that will be used as the flagship of the Police Department's Drug Abuse Resistance Education program. The city provided \$9,500 to purchase the "DARE Ride," an official patrol car, with \$5,300 raised by the DARE program itself.

ARKANSAS — Suspended Beebe Police Chief Harold Armstrong was

sentenced to 60 days of jail or work release last month after pleading guilty to stealing from the Police Department.

FLORIDA — A .22-caliber pistol was seized from a 13-year-old girl last month near a Gulf Breeze middle school where state Supreme Court Justice Parker Lee McDonald spoke about banning handgun possession by minors just hours later.

The Alachua, Fla., Sheriff's Department charged Richard Meissner, 27, with murder in the Sept. 25 stabbing of University of Florida student Gina Langevin, 26. Deputies said they found his bloody palm print in her apartment. Meissner is also charged with stabbing Jena Hull, who was found clinging to a second-story railing at the Gainesville apartment building.

A 13-year-old boy who is charged in the fatal shooting of a homeless man, reportedly over a slice of pizza, may be the youngest person ever to face first-degree murder charges in Dade County. The youth allegedly shot the man for taking two slices of the pizza he offered him instead of one. "It's a sickening, sad commentary on the violence, not only in Miami, but all over this country," said Miami police spokesman David Magnusson.

Crystal River police fatally shot a handcuffed suspect in the head as he allegedly tried to choke one of his arresting officers Sept. 12. The incident occurred after Jerome Bunch, 25, who had a history of run-ins with the law was arrested on charges of assaulting his sister at a nightclub. Outside the club, Bunch wrapped his handcuff chain around the neck of Officer Kat Liotta, who subsequently passed out. Police said Officer Joe Manfredo shot Bunch after blows from the flashlights of fellow officers failed to make him loosen his grip. The shooting of Bunch, who was black, heightened racial tensions in the town, forcing Mayor Curtis Rich to impose a curfew until further notice.

Ex-Colombian judge Esperanza Rodriguez-Arevalo, 42, was convicted last month of drug trafficking charges. She could be sentenced to at least 10 years in prison.

GEORGIA — Two Atlanta-area crime victims filed separate lawsuits Sept. 14 against apartment complexes they contend were not kept safe. One victim, an 18-year-old woman, who was raped by a burglar, charged that the owners could have helped prevent the crime if they had fixed a faulty security pin on a sliding glass door. The other plaintiff alleges that failure to secure the property resulted in her attempted abduction by her ex-boyfriend and the murder of a friend.

MISSISSIPPI — Louse police who arrived at the scene of an attempted bank robbery Sept. 21 found that their work had been done in part for them by alert Planters Bank employees who had noticed three men in stocking masks heading for the bank. The employees simply locked the bank's doors, leaving the would-be robbers outside — and empty-handed.

Donald Leroy Evans, who once claimed he had killed 72 people in a cross-country murder spree, was convicted Sept. 16 in the rape and strangulation of a 10-year-old Gulfport girl.

Evans, 36, could receive the death penalty for killing Beatrice Louise Roth, whom he abducted from a park in August 1991. Authorities have since discounted his claims of other murders.

NORTH CAROLINA — Officials said that 16 state parolees had been charged with murder since June, which they said is evidence of a disturbing trend of freeing dangerous inmates to alleviate prison overcrowding.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Apparently weary of life as a fugitive, Philip Newman accepted his mother's offer to pay his train fare back to the Columbia prison he fled in February. Newman turned himself in to Columbia authorities shortly after arriving in the city Sept. 10.

A Tacony man who fled the town after being accused of shooting his former girlfriend to death led police on a chase up and down Interstate 95 near the border between North and South Carolina before dying of a gunshot wound in his car Sept. 16. An autopsy was to be performed on Cecil R. Gilbertson, 33, to determine whether he was killed during a gunfight with police or was a suicide. The 30-minute chase, which ended in South Carolina, involved as many as 15 law enforcement vehicles and 19 officers.

TENNESSEE — A man jumped from the second floor of the Hickman County Courthouse last month while awaiting sentencing on kidnapping and assault convictions. But a judge didn't let the escape stop him from sentencing William Clement Jr., 35, to 81 years, which he will begin serving once he is apprehended.

A McMinn County resident filed suit last month in U.S. District Court charging that county law enforcement officials have routinely violated the rights of private citizens by using official criminal records for unauthorized purposes. Jackie Ray Cline alleges that Sheriff George W. Rogers searched both local and national criminal records and gave the information to an unnamed private citizen. Cline charges that such searches and disclosures are a "routine and customary" practice in the county.

VIRGINIA — The state last month executed Joe Louis Wise Sr., 31, for the murder of a worker at the Mecklenburg Correctional Center in 1983. Wise was electrocuted on Sept. 15, a week after Gov. L. Douglas Wilder rejected his pleas for clemency. Wise admitted to robbing and killing William H. Ricketson, whose body was found covered with dirt and cinder blocks in a shallow privy hole. He had drowned after being beaten and shot in the eye and chest.

Midwest



ILLINOIS — A 13-year-old East St. Louis girl was being held last month in the stabbing death of her step-grandfather, Harold Farmer, 52. The girl, said to be an honor student at a math and science high school, allegedly killed Farmer after he changed the TV channel she was watching.

Officials say a proposed \$60-mil-

Around the Nation

lion super-maximum-security prison designed to hold 500 of the state's worst criminals will not be located within the six-county Chicago area. About 30 municipalities are bidding for the facility, which is expected to open in 1996, and will employ 300 people and have a \$15-million annual budget.

Chicago Police Supt. Matt Rodriguez on Sept. 15 announced a wave of promotions and personnel shifts among the 86 members of the department's command staff. Among the changes: Vice Control Cmdr. James Maurer, 46, was promoted to deputy chief of the detective division; Lieut. David Boggs, also of Vice Control, was promoted to commander of the Belmont District, and Lieut. Andrew Martorano of the Wood District was promoted to commander of the Foster District, replacing John Frangella, who succeeds Maurer.

A Chicago mother of 8 was convicted Sept. 22 of forcing her 10-year-old daughter to have sex with a man in exchange for drugs, \$50 and a pair of sneakers. A judge said he didn't believe the denials of both Patricia Brown or her daughter, and ordered Brown to be sentenced Oct. 2 on the charge of aggravated criminal sexual assault.

A 15-year-old Chicago boy was charged Sept. 12 in the murder of a 21-year-old man who was shot after he refused to give up his car during an attempted carjacking. The car lurched forward after the shooting, striking a pedestrian and critically injuring him.

Eight former and current Cook County sheriff's employees faced federal charges in connection with a hiring scandal that gave jobs to 455 unqualified candidates whose test scores were altered between 1987 and 1990. The charges, announced Sept. 22, were the latest in an investigation of the agency during the tenure of former Sheriff James O'Grady, who was elected in 1986 but was defeated four years later amid corruption charges. His under-sheriff, James Dvorak, pleaded guilty to conspiracy and bribery.

INDIANA — The state chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union says it will challenge a judge's order that requires convicted child molester Dallas Hess to post a sign in his yard warning others of his crime, on the grounds that it is cruel and unusual punishment. Hess, who was sentenced to 10 years in prison, was ordered to display the sign for six years after his release.

Authorities eradicated more than 200 marijuana plants worth \$1,000-\$1,500 each that were found growing last month in cornfields in Benton, Clinton and Montgomery counties.

KENTUCKY — Ex-Jefferson County Sheriff Jim Greene, 60, reported to a Federal prison in Alabama last month to begin serving a six-month term for mail fraud and tax evasion convictions.

The long-delayed trial of a man accused in the January 1992 killings of Powell County Sheriff Steven Bennett and Deputy Arthur Briscoe has been postponed yet again. Ralph Baze Jr., 38, was to stand trial Sept. 20 in Rowan Circuit Court, but Judge William Mains delayed the trial until Nov. 29 after defense attorneys filed notice that they might have to have their client undergo

psychological testing.

MICHIGAN — A woman who claims she was abused by her father and aunt 50 years ago may sue for damages, the state Court of Appeals ruled last month. Marlene Lemmerman, 57, contends she didn't remember the abuse until 1989.

Detroit police officials issued a directive Sept. 22 that bars officers from saying "have a nice day" to motorists they've just ticketed. The move came after drivers complained that the phrase sounded sarcastic, according to Executive Deputy Chief James Bannon, who added that officers often used the phrase "without thinking anything malicious."

OHIO — Two Akron boys, ages 12 and 17, allegedly killed a 10-year-old boy who refused to perform oral sex on them, police said last month. The pair were charged in the death of Rodney Wakefield, who was shot in the chest.

A female auxiliary officer of the East Cleveland Police Department who was fired Sept. 15 after showing photos of herself in a lingerie-uniform combination she had taken for her boyfriend is considering an appeal. Police Chief Mitchell Guyton said Christine Davis was fired for disgracing the uniform.

Thirteen people, most of them current or former workers at a General Motors plant near Warren, pleaded not guilty Sept. 7 to charges that they arranged to have their cars stolen. Michael Waldner, the special agent in charge of the FBI's Youngstown office, said the alleged scheme, which involved 11 cars, cost insurance companies more than \$150,000. The suspects were apprehended by Lordstown police and the FBI early last month.

WEST VIRGINIA — High school students surveyed by the West Virginia Poll say most of their friends are having sex, smoking and drinking. Nineteen percent reported that some or all of their friends used drugs and 40 percent said most or all of their friends are having sex. Most report practicing safe sex, according to the survey.

WISCONSIN — State Senator David Zien has asked officials to look into the legality of "spud guns" that use hair spray to shoot potatoes at people. Police are being warned about the guns, which are dangerous and can be legally possessed by teen-agers.



MINNESOTA — About 400 inmates of the high-security prison at Stillwater staged a hunger strike last month to protest rules regulating dining, exercising and other activities. The new rules are part of a program to better manage high-security prisons, officials said.

The wife and mother of convicted drug smuggler Kyle Lindquist were charged with laundering drug money last month. Deborah Lindquist, 28, and Lorraine Zimmerman, 63, allegedly hid \$160,000 in a laundry basket and \$144,500 in two metal cake pans.

MISSOURI — A Kansas City judge

last month voided a Police Department policy requiring parade organizers to cover the costs of assigning officers to control crowds. The judge said the policy violated the First Amendment.

NEBRASKA — State law enforcement organizations are sponsoring a 24-hour crime victim-assistance hotline — 1-800-944-NCVC, Attorney General Don Stenberg said last month. Stenberg added that finishing touches are being put on a victims' rights bill pending before the Legislature.

Genoa officials say they want sheriff's deputies to crack down on underage drivers, charging that youths are abusing permits that allow them to drive only to school, using them to cruise around town instead.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Deadwood Police Chief Charles Gleason resigned last month, citing a lack of support from the City Commission. The resignation comes amid a city-ordered review that found problems with morale, communications and the public image of the Police Department.

Gov. Walter Dale Miller suspended a special prison program that allowed inmates to attend funerals within 200 miles of their prisons, following the escape of a prisoner who fled while attending his brother's wake. Convicted rapist Phillip Steele, 36, who is serving a 100-year sentence at the State Penitentiary in Sioux Falls was captured Sept. 22 by Rosebud tribal police.

WYOMING — The state Supreme Court last month ruled that DNA evidence is admissible in trials, in a decision that upheld a 1992 sexual assault conviction. State courts began allowing DNA evidence last year.

Sheridan police took to the streets to reassure students shocked by the Sept. 17 shooting spree by a gunman at the Sheridan Central Middle School. The gunman, Kevin Newman, 29, fired 26 shots, injuring four students in a gym class, before killing himself.



ARIZONA — Maricopa County Attorney Rick Romley has announced a new policy, effective Oct. 1, that prohibits people convicted of using a deadly weapon to commit a crime from entering into plea-bargain agreements that would result in probation.

A man who pleaded guilty to seven murders was sentenced last month to 10 consecutive life terms. Giuseppe Calb, 38, has been held in a state prison since receiving a life term after pleading guilty in 1992 to one of the slayings. He entered the new guilty plea in order to avoid execution, which he would have faced had he been convicted at trial.

COLORADO — A Boulder teen-ager is the second person sentenced to work with brain-damaged people after admitting he helped beat an impaired student at the University of Colorado. Ryan Rushing, 18, received a sentence similar to that imposed on accomplice

Forrest Timothy, 17.

NEW MEXICO — Gallup city employees, including police, firefighters, heavy-equipment operators and bus drivers, were to be tested for drugs beginning this month under a random testing program recently approved by the City Council.

Authorities are continuing their search for convicted rapist Michael Martinez, who was mistakenly released from the Bernalillo County Detention Center on Sept. 14.

OKLAHOMA — Violence marred the funeral of a 17-year-old gunshot victim, after relatives had warned police there might be trouble. Fighting broke out as youths left the funeral of Hakim Alford-Long, who was killed in a suspected gang shooting in Oklahoma City on Sept. 14. Walter Landon Jr. was arrested in connection with the killing.

Workers at a Blackwell lingerie plant who were unloading a shipment of clothing from Jamaica found an unexpected cargo in the crates — 443 pounds of marijuana wrapped in 192 bundles. Police estimated the street value of the weed at \$650,000.

TEXAS — A pipe bomb scare at a propane company in Frankston forced the evacuation of a half-mile area, including the local high school. Explosive experts defused the device discovered at the Reliance Gas Co., where a bomb had exploded just days before on Sept. 20.

The Dallas Morning News and Starr County Sheriff Eugenio (Gene) Falcon Jr. reached a settlement last month in a lawsuit brought by Falcon in 1990 after the newspaper published a series of articles about drug-trafficking in south Texas, which included controversies surrounding Falcon's tenure. Falcon's attorneys reportedly agreed to a \$45,000 settlement to cover some legal fees, and the paper also agreed to give \$45,000 to a non-profit organization that plans to build a youth center in Rio Grande City. Michael J. McCarthy, senior vice president and general counsel for the A.H. Belo Corp., the newspaper's parent company, said the newspaper felt "completely vindicated" because Falcon had failed to disclose evidence "that anything false was written about him."



CALIFORNIA — Attorney General Dan Lungren announced Sept. 15 that cayenne pepper-based deterrent sprays would be legally available to the public, beginning in March 1994. Those wishing to purchase the spray would first have to complete a certification program, he said.

Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan announced a fiscal plan Sept. 15 that calls for cuts in nearly every city department to balance the budget and eventually provide increased funding for police. Only the Police Department was spared from the cuts in Riordan's mid-year budget adjustment, which will force cuts in library book purchases

and curtailed road construction.

The two Los Angeles police officers convicted of Federal civil rights charges for the 1991 beating of Rodney King lost their bids to stay out of prison pending appeal when the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear their cases. Officer Laurence Powell and Sgt. Stacy Koon were ordered to surrender to Federal authorities by Oct. 12 to begin serving 30-month sentences. In a related development, the Police Department's Board of Rights unanimously recommended Sept. 23 that Powell be fired. The decision reportedly took the board less than 10 minutes to reach.

A Sonora woman who fatally shot her son's accused molester was sane at the time of the killing and legally responsible for opening fire on him in a courtroom, a jury found Sept. 29. Ellie Nesler, 41, who was convicted of voluntary manslaughter earlier this month, faces up to 16 years in prison when she is sentenced Nov. 29 for the killing of Daniel Mark Driver last April.

A state survey found that one out of every nine babies is born to a mother who uses alcohol or drugs. California will spend \$42 million for programs aimed at helping pregnant women fight substance abuse.

Investigators believe a fire that destroyed a Bakersfield abortion clinic Sept. 20 was intentionally set. The fire caused about \$1.4 million in damage to the Family Planning Associates clinic and two adjacent buildings.

Directors of the Organization of Deputy Sheriffs, which represents about 400 San Mateo County sheriff's deputies, jailers, and inspectors for the coroner and district attorney, voted last month to stop using telephone solicitors to raise funds. The group made the move because of complaints of rudeness made against telephone solicitors and a few instances of attempted fraud. Deputies said the complaints were hurting their reputation and morale.

The flag football team of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's East Los Angeles station was the victor in the 1993 Police and Fire World Games, held last month in Colorado Springs. The 15 deputies knocked off the defending champions from the Houston Fire Department, then went on to beat the Des Moines Police Department and the Chicago Fire Department to gain the title.

HAWAII — Two men gave a woman a \$200 reward for finding their briefcase, which contained \$9,000. The woman demanded \$2,000, and when they refused, she grabbed another \$230 and fled. The unidentified "Good Samaritan" was apprehended by Honolulu police a few hours later.

Hawaii plans to save 15 percent on the cost of printing tax forms this year by having 70 state inmates carry out the task. Previously, the forms were printed on the U.S. mainland.

WASHINGTON — Tacoma police are installing video cameras in a section of the city where nearly 25 percent of all the area's violent crime takes place. Police say they are targeting drug buyers in the Hilltop area, but residents say more patrols might be more effective.

Taking a break

Tallahassee, Fla., Police Chief **Melvin Tucker**, who has spent most of his 25-year law enforcement career in the executive ranks, recently announced he will retire from his current post of 14 years on Dec. 31, saying it's time to allow younger colleagues "with new ideas and energy to take on some of these battles."

"After being a police chief for that many years, I want to do something different," said Tucker, whose retirement plans include cruising with his wife on a sailboat he has spent the last five years building himself.

"I'm going to try to take a total break for a while," the 50-year-old Chief noted. "I definitely will not miss the stress, the frustration and the conflict that goes with this type of job today."

In a candid interview with *Law Enforcement News*, Tucker made no attempt to conceal his frustration with law enforcement's seeming inability to stem the tide of violent crime, and offered a gloomy view of the future.

"I'm not optimistic at this point," lamented Tucker, who started his law enforcement career in 1968 as an FBI agent. "After spending a career at this, seeing the system in worse shape than it was when I came in is disheartening. The system as a whole is faltering, and in a lot of places, near collapse. There are major challenges for the future."

To back up his assessment, Tucker reeled off an all-too-familiar litany of facts: The rate of crimes committed by juveniles is continuing at a record-breaking pace, fueled by poor socioeconomic conditions and the proliferation of firearms; police efforts against crime are being stymied by budget cuts and a lack of resources; Florida is still one of the nation's major narcotics trafficking centers, despite the so-called war on drugs, and state prison inmates are routinely released after serving less than one-third of their sentences because of prison overcrowding.

"We're having a tremendous problem with juvenile crime," said Tucker, whose jurisdiction was the scene of last month's murder of a British tourist, for which four youths, ranging in age from 13 to 16, were charged Oct. 6. "A lot of that is racially based because it involves black juveniles. There are a

A skeleton in the FBI's closet?

Gay ex-agent, once hailed as exemplary, now fights to regain his job

By all accounts, **Frank Buttino** was an exemplary FBI agent.

After joining the bureau in 1969, Buttino played pivotal roles in several high-profile FBI cases, including the investigation of former colleague **Dan Mitrione Jr.**, the only FBI agent ever convicted of drug-related corruption. Buttino also presided over the interrogation — held in his own dining room — of Mafia turncoat Jimmy "The Weasel" Frattino, whose revelations helped put scores of mobsters behind bars.

Buttino's outstanding record earned him accolades from top officials ranging from J. Edgar Hoover, who called him an "excellent... above average" agent after a brief meeting with the young agent shortly before his death in 1972, to **William S. Sessions**, who said the bureau was "appreciative of your devotion to duty and loyalty to the FBI." He routinely received excellent performance reviews from his supervisors.

But Buttino kept a secret from his employer and his family that eventually caused his life and career to unravel: He was gay. When the FBI learned of his sexual orientation in 1989 — through a mysterious letter that identified the sender only by the initials "W.J." — Buttino at first denied the charge. Shortly after, he admitted he was gay, and the bureau fired him.

Before his inglorious termination, Buttino had to undergo a grueling internal investigation that included polygraph tests, probing interrogations by fellow agents, mail-tampering, and attempted break-ins at his San Diego home that caused him to

fear for his safety. And to this day he has never been able to determine the identity of the tipster "W.J."

Buttino, 48, decided to fight the dismissal, and filed a Federal lawsuit in June 1990 alleging that the FBI discriminated against him on the basis of sexual orientation — the first such lawsuit ever filed against the bureau. The suit has made Buttino a reluctant luminary in the gay rights movement, and prompted him to write a book about his experiences, "A Special Agent: Gay and Inside the FBI," which was published in May.

In November, Buttino returns to U.S. District Court in San Francisco, where his three-year-old class-action suit will finally be heard by Judge **Sandra Brown Armstrong**. Buttino seeks no punitive damages, but rather reinstatement, protections for other gay FBI employees against dismissals, plus back pay and reimbursement for legal fees. While Buttino says his legal expenses have run into "the six figures," he estimates that the FBI has spent over \$1 million to keep him out of the bureau.

Buttino predicts the bureau will try to reach an out-of-court settlement, which he says he will reject unless it includes returning him to duty. "I'm not going to take a cash settlement and walk away. I want my job back," Buttino said in a recent *LEN* interview.

Whatever the outcome, Buttino feels his challenge may have helped other gay FBI employees. Since the lawsuit was filed, he says, the FBI has allowed four gay employees — an agent and three support personnel — to continue working.

Buttino is also optimistic that new FBI Director **Louis Freeh** may bring



Former S.A. Frank Buttino
Lauded for loyalty

the bureau's employment practices into the 1990's, especially since most of the nation's largest police departments now recruit gay officers — a change in policy that Buttino said makes the FBI look like a "dinosaur" in comparison.

"Some of the things [Freeh's] said so far about changes he wants to make in the bureau, I think are refreshing," he said. "I understand he feels that discrimination of any kind is wrong and he won't tolerate it in the FBI... Whether that applies to gays and lesbians remains to be seen."

Buttino noted that Freeh's boss, Attorney General **Janet Reno**, is already on the record as saying there is no reason why gays cannot work as Federal law enforcement agents. "It's important to the FBI to have gay and lesbian agents. They will make it more sensitive to the people that it serves," he

said. "It's important for the country that the FBI is all-inclusive, rather than just an exclusive group of white people."

Once word of Buttino's predicament filtered through the FBI grapevine, he said, he received an overwhelming outpouring of support from strangers and colleagues alike. Even one veteran agent who had often made homophobic comments in Buttino's presence apologized and informed Buttino that he had a lot of support among his former colleagues in the San Diego field office.

As Buttino has traveled the country on his book tour, numerous Federal law enforcement officers who are gay or lesbian have contacted him to share their own experiences. "They all tell me that their agencies discriminate just as much as the FBI does. They are closeted and fearful of losing their jobs if they are discovered. They're following my case very carefully, hoping that if I win, that will have a positive effect on their agencies," he said.

To other gay law enforcement officers, Buttino offers this advice: "Do the best job you can, and hopefully, when your employer or colleagues find out you're gay, they'll judge you by your ability to do your job and not by your sexual orientation."

And as for his own situation, he remains matter-of-fact. "I still see myself as an FBI agent. I still think, act and talk like an FBI agent. Until [the lawsuit] is over, and there's no chance of getting my job back, then I'll have to shift gears and do something else."

number of issues that have to be addressed there, like socioeconomic conditions, dysfunctional families — all of those are affecting the crime rate. But it's beyond the capacity of the typical police department to deal with that today."

Demographic changes in Florida — and across the nation as a whole — will drastically affect and alter policing, Tucker predicted.

"There's going to be a lot of racial conflict, in my opinion, as power shifts

from whites to the blacks and Hispanics," he said. "The problems in the community will be reflected inside the police organizations themselves as they become more culturally diverse. This department is now 19-percent women — that's probably over twice the national average — and that brings conflict within the workplace itself."

Tucker, who has led the 350-officer Tallahassee Police Department since 1979, has been a police chief for nearly 23 of his 25 years in law enforcement. Previously, he served as police chief in Asheville and Hickory, N.C. His first executive post came in 1971, when he was appointed Police Chief and Public Safety Director of Morristown, Tenn.

In that time, policing has improved "dramatically," noted Tucker, with better educated and better trained officers, improved pay and working conditions, and more diverse personnel. He said he was most proud of being at the helm when the Tallahassee department became the 12th police force in the nation to achieve national accreditation, which he called "a stamp of achievement."

Tucker said city officials have narrowed down their search for his successor to five candidates, and are to announce their decision in November. "I just hope there's some people out there with some energy, some good ideas and some determination. I know there are because I've seen them," he said. "That's why I think it's time to let them do it."

This time it's for real

The last time former Montgomery County, Md., police Maj. **Richard K. Williams** was given an opportunity to lead a major police department, the offer was abruptly rescinded less than five days later when the elected official who tapped him for the job was stricken with a case of the political jitters.

The second time was apparently the charm, as the 52-year-old Williams was recently selected as Chief of the 315-officer Madison, Wis., Police Department.



Chief Richard K. Williams
On to Wisconsin

ment. He succeeds **David Couper**, who retired earlier this year after leading the agency for 21 years, and is now studying to become an Episcopal priest.

Williams, a 25-year police veteran, was head of the Montgomery County P.D.'s management services bureau when he accepted the Madison post. He began his duties Aug. 23, and is the first black man to serve as the city's police chief.

Just two years ago, **Neal Potter**, the Montgomery County Executive, asked Williams to lead the county Police Department. Williams accepted, but his excitement over the prospect of his new job was quickly dashed when Potter rescinded the offer, reportedly after encountering resistance to the nomination from other county officials. Potter ended up naming Lieut. Col. **Clarence Edwards**, who then headed the county's Maryland-National Capital Park Police. [See *LEN*, Oct. 15, 1991.]

Williams began his policing career with the Montgomery County force in 1968. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1985 and named deputy commander of the Bethesda district, where he became commander upon his promotion to captain in 1988. During that time, Williams was instrumental in getting the agency's community policing program off the ground.

Williams holds a bachelor's degree in sociology from Tennessee State University, and a master's degree in public administration from American University.

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Editing a judge's poorly written sentence

An appeals court in Boston ruled last month that a Federal judge erred in sentencing former New England Mafia boss Raymond J. (Junior) Patriarca, by failing to consider whether Patriarca was responsible for crimes allegedly committed by underlings.

Senior Circuit Judge Levin H. Campbell of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit sided with Federal prosecutors in the Sept. 16 ruling, in which he ordered the resentencing of the Mafia chief back to U.S. District Judge Mark L. Wolf. Two other circuit judges concurred with Campbell's opinion.

"The decision should send a message to those who engage in organized criminal activities, that the bigger the organization, the more sophisticated the crime, the more severe the punishment they can expect to receive when they are caught," said U.S. Attorney A. John Pappalardo. "The decision reaffirms that leaders in criminal organizations cannot insulate themselves from punishment by using others to commit crimes in their name."

Patriarca, 48, was sentenced in June 1992 to eight years and one month in prison — a sentence that was roundly criticized by prosecutors and FBI agents working on the case as the lowest meted out to a major New England organized crime figure during the past decade.

Defense attorneys contended that the decision gives the green light for judges to sentence defendants found guilty of violating the Racketeer-Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act on the

basis of crimes with which the defendant was never charged.

Under Campbell's ruling, Wolf is to consider a new sentence, using a three-pronged test to determine whether Patriarca should be

held responsible for a series of crimes. If Wolf finds a basis for responsibility, Patriarca's sentence could be sharply increased.

In the original trial, prosecutors hoped to increase Patriarca's sentence by as much as 65 years by using the "relative conduct" doctrine, which holds that a defendant's "relative conduct" was such that he knew or should have known about crimes committed by associates. The crimes at issue were the murders of Vincent James Limoli Jr. in 1985 and Theodore Berns in 1986.

Wolf is currently presiding over the trial of alleged mob associate Pasquale (Patsy) Barone, who is accused of murdering Limoli while aiding racketeering operations. Prosecutors assert that Mafia member Vincent Ferrara ordered Limoli's killing after he stole drugs from another Mafia member. Prosecutors contend that Berns was killed by Salvatore

Michael Caruana for an alleged affair with Caruana's wife.

In his opinion, Campbell said that Wolf had "concluded that relevant conduct in a RICO case was as a matter of law, limited to the specific predicate acts charged against the defendant." The appeals court said Wolf noted that none of the seven instances of relative conduct for which the Government tried to hold Patriarca accountable were crimes he was charged with.

The court also found that Wolf decided it would be "administratively unwieldy" to hold lengthy evidentiary hearings to determine if Patriarca did commit the uncharged relative conduct. And Wolf "was concerned about the procedural fairness of punishing a defendant for an uncharged murder without indictment, trial by jury, and proof beyond a reasonable doubt," the court found.

The appellate court said that in resentencing Patriarca, Wolf must determine the scope of joint criminal activity that Patriarca agreed to "explicitly or implicitly," and whether the seven crimes — including the two murders, an alleged plan to murder Ferrara, narcotics trafficking and harboring fugitives — were committed "in furtherance of this jointly undertaken criminal activity." Wolf must also determine whether Patriarca could have reasonably foreseen the crimes.

Marvin Weinberg, who is representing Patriarca, told The Boston Globe that his client "was not culpable for any of the acts committed by others, including murders."

Should a
Mafia don be
held
accountable
for the crimes
of his
underlings?

The state of the (martial) art:

LAPD to downplay baton, emphasize new array of self-defense techniques for officers

The Los Angeles Police Department will institute training next month aimed at teaching its 8,450 officers new techniques to defend themselves against violent suspects, including martial arts and self-defense tactics used by soldiers in the Israeli army.

Although not all of the details have been finalized, the program will teach officers a cross section of techniques to protect themselves from violent suspects, while at the same time minimizing serious injuries and the use of excessive force against suspects. The program is an attempt to comply with the recommendations of the Christopher Commission, whose 1991 report in the wake of the Rodney King beating

included a damning review of many of the department's policies and procedures, particularly those regarding the use of force.

"We're trying to look at alternatives and various levels of force, and martial arts presents some of these skills and approaches," said Nels Klyver, the department's police training administrator. "We want our officers to have skills that are effective, that result in the lowest possible injury rate for citizens and officers."

The Christopher Commission re-examined the five-stage department protocol for escalating the use of force — ranging from reasoning with a suspect to compliance holds to deadly force

— and recommended that the department devise alternative strategies to deal with violent suspects. The department has been researching alternatives for the past two years, including studying means of self-defense used by other police departments.

Still undetermined are the number of instructors who will train officers and the length of the training program. But Sgt. Greg Dossey, a department physiologist who organized the program, told The Associated Press the program would incorporate karate, judo and self-defense techniques taught to soldiers in the Israeli army. About 20 experts in the field are assisting the department in setting up the program,

including world champion kickboxer Benny Urquidez.

Urquidez, who has black belts in nine forms of karate and owns a self-defense studio in Van Nuys, told The AP that he has tried to make officers aware of street-fighting techniques by teaching them the latest in self-defense skills. "I teach everything because I figure that in the street, there are no rules. You've got to be able to grapple on the ground because a lot of these guys are loaded and they can't feel pain."

Dossey said the new methods will be incorporated into the department's training program in an effort to de-emphasize the use of the baton in con-

trolling suspects. Batons were used on King, and were the subject of some of the Christopher Commission's chief criticisms of the department. He noted that officers became increasingly reliant on batons after the department stopped using its controversial chokehold following the deaths of several black suspects.

"Before the Rodney King incident we had developed an arrest and control curriculum haphazardly," Dossey said. "Our mainstay was the neck restraint. They were very effective. When we had a combative suspect, it worked 99 percent of the time, but there were 33 deaths and all of the deaths were black citizens."

Help is only a phone call away:

Sheriff halts some in-person response to calls

Anderson County, S.C., Sheriff Gene Taylor says his agency is so cash-strapped that he has ordered deputies not to respond in person to certain crimes, instructing them instead to take incident reports over the phone.

Among the crimes the deputies will no longer respond to are incidents in which motorists drive away from gas stations without paying for fuel, stolen vehicles and minor thefts. "If there's no evidence to be gathered or fingerprints to be taken, then we'll have them handle it over the phone," Taylor said in a recent interview with LEN.

Prompting Taylor's order is a continuing shortage of funds that the Sheriff claims makes his department one of the "least funded law enforcement agencies in South Carolina." He said the county, the state's fifth largest, ranks

11th in spending for its Sheriff's Office, spending about \$24 per resident.

The budget was increased to \$3 million for the current fiscal year, which would have allowed Taylor to hire 11 new deputies. However, the Sheriff said he has held off bringing on all of the new deputies because county commissioners didn't provide funding to purchase equipment, uniforms or the cars the new deputies would use to patrol the county.

"It's silly to give us people and not give them cars," said Taylor, who blames the situation on short-sighted politicians who "don't know diddly-squat about law enforcement, but who make these monetary decisions."

Taylor estimated that his new directive will save the agency's 108 deputies about 300-400 trips a year and a comparable number of man-hours. As it is, he said, deputies spend all of their on-duty time answering calls for service, which he said total about 40,000 a year, not counting backup. The workload does not allow Taylor to steer the agency toward the kind of community policing programs he would like to institute. "We rarely get to do community policing," he said. "What's so frustrating is

I see what we could be — and I see how we are."

Taylor said he hasn't heard any complaints from the 117,000 county residents that receive law enforcement

services from his agency. "We do say that if they want to see us, we'll come out," he said.

"It's frustrating going through this year after year," Taylor lamented, add-

ing that in his five years as sheriff, the agency has weathered one budget cut, another budget that failed to keep up with inflation, and another that was increased by \$150,000.

New Orleans' fleet of junkers gets a temporary \$\$ booster shot

Nearly half of all cars laid up for lack of parts & repairs

New Orleans officials last month found additional funds to allow the Police Department to make repairs on scores of its newer model cruisers, nearly half of which were reportedly out of service because of a lack of funds to buy parts and make repairs.

Supt. Joseph Orticke Jr. implored the financially strapped city for the funds after reviewing the situation, which, in some cases, forced officers to triple up in cruisers to conduct patrols. But police spokesman Lieut. Sam Fradella said that at no time was the safety of New Orleans residents in danger because of the situation.

"We don't feel we were in a position that endangered citizens," Fradella told LEN. "Our priority is to get mechanical

repairs done as quickly as possible and get the cars back in service."

Published reports said only 72 of the Police Department's 141 newer cruisers, which include Chevrolet Caprice and Ford Taurus models, were on the streets, and that the situation forced officers to ride three to a car or use older vehicles that lacked standard safety equipment. Fradella disputed those figures, saying they were supplied to the local press by the New Orleans Police Association.

Union president Ron Cannatella did not return calls from LEN.

Fradella said commanders substituted "take-home" cars, which are assigned to officers on a full-time basis, to patrol in an effort to maintain cover-

age, and that the tripling up of officers in one cruiser "was the exception, not the rule." He said that as many as 100 police vehicles may have been out of service, but could not supply the total number of vehicles operated by the department.

The lieutenant said that much of the department's fleet consists of older cars that are in dire need of replacement, but that has not occurred because of the continuing fiscal crunch affecting New Orleans.

"The ideal is to replace them every year," he said, "but we have no money. Losing just one car has an impact because we need every car. We just have to do the best we can with the resources we have."

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Large or small, citizen academies pay big dividends

Police & public alike tout the idea

Continued from Page 1
be opened to the population at large

Seeking Skeptics

Many citizen's academy participants already hold favorable views of the police, coordinators admit, but as their programs age, many are seeking out the skeptics and those who don't trust police. "Down the road, we're looking to pick people who may not be so pro-police. We want that," said Barton. "It's nice to get close to the people who love us, but we also want those people who don't trust or like the police. Not that we're going to make them love us, but maybe we can change their mind a little and show them reasons why the police do what they do."

Added Click: "You need to open it up to the whole community, including those who may be somewhat skeptical. . . . A lot of the skepticism or lack of trust people have in the police doesn't have so much to do with police being incompetent or incapable, it's just that we're just not doing a good job of educating the public in what we do and how we do it."

Most CPAs meet one night a week for two to three hours, for a period of 7-13 weeks. Each week is usually devoted to a different topic. In Owensboro, for example, the first session will be a presentation by Police Chief Arthur Schwartz on the Police Department's philosophy and goals. In subsequent sessions, participants will learn about use of force, including a demonstration at the police firing range; firearms and weapons training; crime prevention and safety tips; the agency's Drug Abuse Resistance Education and Officer Friendly programs; its recruitment and selection process; criminal law used by the police to formulate arrest policies; polygraphs; how criminal investigations are conducted, including evidence-gathering techniques and crime-scene procedures; traffic and patrol functions, and accreditation and public outreach efforts.

Most of the courses are taught either by officers with hands-on experience in the given topic or by experienced Police Academy trainers. In Owensboro, "everything that's covered will be taught by the people who actually perform those duties," said Sergeant Hayden, who approached Schwartz with the idea after attending the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville.

No Avoiding Complex Issues

In larger cities, the problems faced by police and the citizens may be more complex, and CPAs in those areas have adapted their curriculums accordingly. In New York City, one session awaiting the 80 or so participants in the current CPA class will examine the issues of police secrecy and cynicism, which erode public confidence in the police. Another addresses quality-of-life issues such as graffiti, open-air drug

"A lot of the skepticism or lack of trust people have in the police doesn't have so much to do with police being incompetent or incapable, it's just that we're just not doing a good job of educating the public in what we do and how we do it."

— Dallas Police Chief
Bennie Click



The 67 members of the first graduating class from the New York City Police Department's Citizens Police Academy. Kneeling in the front row were some of the program's instructors (l.-r.): Officer Steven Watters (law), Officer Derrick Pervis (social science), Det. David Hinds (social science), Sgt. Wade J. Barton (coordinator), Sgt. Gary Weaver (police science), and Sgt. John Battista (police science).

dealing, panhandlers and "squeegee guys" who aggressively hawk their window-washing services at busy intersections, often intimidating motorists in the process.

Some participants, such as those in the Prince George's County program, are given a test to gauge their knowledge of police operations before they begin classes, and are tested once again upon completing the course. Nearly all of the CPAs hold graduation ceremonies in which participants are given certificates and receptions.

Many CPA graduates go on to form alumni associations which assist the police in a wide variety of ways. In New York City, graduates—who held their first alumni association meeting Sept. 26—may someday be called upon to defuse tensions between police and residents, Sergeant Barton said. In Orlando, alumni volunteer to work the department's phones and information desk, and each Thanksgiving and Christmas Eve, they prepare dinners for officers working the holidays.

"They give us hundreds of hours of volunteer time," noted Officer Edwards, who said the benefits of the program far outweigh its \$1,000 annual cost. "They go out as ambassadors of the department."

CPA alumni in Austin, Texas, have

assisted in crime-scene searches and have participated in role-playing exercises used to train recruits at the Police Academy, said Officer Linda Cooper, a nine-year veteran of the agency who coordinates the program. In addition, she said, a few of the 633 graduates of the Austin program have gone on to become police officers.

Popularity and Rave Reviews

In Phoenix, CPA alumni donate their skills to the department to develop advertising or publicity about the Police Department's programs, said department spokeswoman Michelle Miller. Some work as liaisons between the community and the Police Department, often directing people with complaints or commendations to the appropriate areas of the agency. They also help set up block watches and other crime-prevention programs, she added.

CPAs are extremely popular, with many would-be citizen "recruits" bidding their time on waiting lists. "It's become a very popular program in Phoenix," Miller said. "We don't advertise in any way. It fills up just through word of mouth. But we keep classes small to maintain a personal atmosphere."

CPA graduates contacted by LEN

gave the programs high marks. "I have nothing but praise for the program," said Valerie H. Varrati, a Brooklyn community board member who was among the NYPD's first CPA graduates. "My only complaint is that I felt it was too short. I couldn't wait to get there on Monday nights, and if it had been a yearlong course, I would have been more than happy to give up my Monday nights to go."

"It gave me insights into the Police Department I never had before," said Richard Fox, a Phoenix resident who is president of the city's Block Watch Advisory Board. "Now, when I go out to block-watch meetings, and people have specific questions, I can answer them. And there's no doubt in my mind it has helped improve relations between the police and the public."

Lou Mattox, of Orlando, said the program there has been so successful that it has been adapted by the Fire Department, the Orange County Sheriff's Department and the county government, which recently announced plans to set up its own citizen's academy. "Maybe it's because of the state of the economy, but people want to hold governments accountable. They want to know how they operate. And these citizen's academies are great for that," Mattox said.

Police families need an insider's view, too

For cops, communication & understanding start at home

Families of law enforcement officers often know all too well the stresses and dangers their loved ones face on the job. But that stress—and the cynicism that can build from a job often spent in the underbelly of society—often translates into strained family relations and can result in divorce, substance abuse, and even suicide.

The stress of a policing career can be especially hard on young couples. To alleviate that pressure before it results in dire consequences, many law enforcement agencies have turned to "family academies" to promote communication and understanding between officers and their families.

The Arlington, Texas, Police Department last month joined a growing number of police agencies nationwide who have initiated such programs for the spouses, children and parents of 26 police recruits currently enrolled in the department's Police Academy. The goal of the seven-session program is to educate and prepare family members for the demands of the job.

Similar programs are in place in Colorado Springs, Colo., Albuquerque, N.M., Rochester, N.Y., and Los Angeles.

In Arlington, families meet every two weeks to discuss the basics of policing—shift work, promotions, job benefits and salaries. They go on ride-alongs with patrol officers and learn

about training from Police Academy instructors. They learn police jargon and discuss concerns with a panel of veteran officers and their families.

The discussions are at the core of the the program, said Det. Tom LeNoir, because families' perceptions about policing "are so distorted. They have no earthly idea what this job is about."

The program helps give families of police officers a little more confidence in the well-being of their members as they perform their duties, said Art Lozano, a law enforcement counselor and former Dallas police officer, who with his wife, Renée, conducts two sessions on communication skills, particularly those needed after a police spouse has been involved in a traumatic incident such as an on-duty shooting.

"The exposure is great because they realize their spouse is highly trained," Lozano told The Fort Worth Star-Telegram. "The family members get to see the first-rate equipment their officers have, that they are trained in self-defense and know how to defuse hostile situations. The officers are not just thrown out there, they are trained for weeks and weeks. That adds a large degree of comfort."

Arlington police officials surveyed members of the department about the program, and many indicated they wished it had

been in existence when they began their careers. "Even spouses of officers who had been at the department for 15 to 20 years said they wished they'd had something like this. They said if we ever did this departmentwide, they'd love to come," said Sgt. Kim Shoemaker, one of the program's coordinators.

Participants in the "family academy" gave the program high marks for helping allay their fears about policing. Cindy Hanking, whose husband, Craig, is an Arlington police recruit, told The Star-Telegram that the program made her feel more involved in her husband's work.

"I have learned a lot of the lingo and now some of the terminology," she said. "I just had no idea what was involved in terms of the routine and their schedules. I really enjoyed meeting the instructors and seeing how professional they are. That makes me feel a lot better. I know he's not just out there."

Hanking added that the program allowed her to initiate dialogues with other police families who share her fears and concerns. "It's nice to know there are other people going through this instead of feeling isolated," she noted. "Other couples are going through what we are. And couples who have been through it said you can make it work if you want to make it work."

A new look into policing's crystal ball

Here's a prediction: As the end of the second millennium nears, we'll be reading a lot more predictions about what life will be like after the year

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

2000. I've already gotten my licks in. In 1988 I wrote a piece titled "Police in the Year 2000."

For the record, I foresaw fewer sworn police officers but the same number of police agencies, more private security guards, more women and minorities in policing, higher educational standards and better training for officers, and a lower crime rate. Would anyone care to debate?

Now comes the latest entry in the prediction business. It's an article titled "The Police in the 21st Century: Hypotheses for the Future," in the International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice. The author is Dr. Calvin J. Swank of Youngstown (Ohio) State University. Needless to say, Swank is on considerably stronger scientific ground than I was when I looked into my crystal ball. His article is an extension of earlier studies he made, in 1975 and 1983, about the future of policing.

So what does he have to say today? At the risk of oversimplifying his thoughts, I'll summarize some of his main predictions.

¶ There will be a significant decrease in Federal involvement as it relates to local police operations and administration. The trend began during the 1980's, and "there is little doubt that it will continue into the next decade," Swank predicts. In short, don't look for the Feds to help much with your funding needs.

¶ Police agencies will show greater concern for the needs of individual employees. Furthermore, there will be an easing of the semi-military management in most police agencies. Writes Swank: "This [management] approach cannot continue, however, as more and more individuals are becoming concerned with ego and self-fulfillment satisfaction. For, like other organizations, police departments will not be able to recruit, let alone retain, qualified personnel based on such a management philosophy. It can be predicted that as the year 2000 approaches police organizations must and will move toward a more participative form of management."

¶ Police agencies will tend to recruit managers from outside the police profession instead of promot-

ing from within. "An overall commitment to managerial ability will predominate in lieu of the previous reliance on years of police experience," says Swank. "This will come about since the overall society will place greater value on individualism and move away from uniformity and conformity. The speed, scope, and diversity of change will demand variety and flexibility in police organizations in order to achieve successful management of those organizations and also meet community needs."

¶ Police managers are going to have to be held accountable for improved productivity. Swank opines: "What they should be asking themselves is, 'How can I take a budget reduction of 10 or 15 percent and still provide the same level of service to the community?'" He adds that research has shown that in some agencies "employees can work at approximately 20 to 30 percent of their potential without being fired! But this can be increased to 80 or 90 percent through

proper management."

¶ Not surprisingly, Swank foresees more women in policing and also that "there is little doubt that their numbers will increase in command level positions within the next decade and will change the face of what has been a male-dominated police culture."

¶ In his view, police unions are less likely to be militant. "Police unions will, given the financial shortfalls in police budgets in the coming decade, be less willing to risk layoffs or termination of employees for minimal gains," writes Swank. "Also there appears to be a leveling off of the foothold unions have gained in adding new departments to the list of those unionized in the late 1980's and early 1990's and is likely to continue through the end of the decade," he says.

¶ The use of deadly force will decrease, because of new legislation and departmental policies restricting it.

¶ The individual police officer will have greater leeway in decision-making on the street. Says Swank,

"... Individual officers will formulate their own value systems and react to street encounters based on these rather than edicts from above."

Summarizing his views of the future for policing, Swank says, "As we move toward the year 2000, police organizations must change to meet the demands of a changing world." He foresees more white-collar crime by older, upscale offenders, other challenges due to the aging of America's population, and increased public involvement in social issues.

"The police will be held accountable as never before for their actions and use of their resources," he asserts.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

Immigration control can be a real hand job

INS tests new inspection system

An experiment is under way at New York's Kennedy International Airport and at Newark International Airport in New Jersey in which immigration officials are using a hand-measuring device to speed the time-consuming task of inspecting foreign travelers as they enter the United States.

The trial effort will test the viability of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Passenger Accelerated Service System, or Inpass, which uses a device that measures the length, width and thickness of travelers' hands. INS officials say the measurements are a good way of identifying people because they are much like fingerprints in that no two are alike.

Inpass is "a way to facilitate entry into the United States without sacrificing security," said Chris Sale of the INS.

As part of the test to be conducted through March 1994, a traveler fills out a standard form, giving his name, age, address and passport number, and answers questions such as whether he has ever engaged in terrorism, espionage or genocide. After filling out the form, the passenger is invited to visit an INS enrollment center, where his hand is measured by the device. The measurements are encoded and entered into a data bank, and also entered on a "smart card" issued to the traveler.

Having the card allows travelers to save time because they can bypass long lines at inspection counters and simply report to an Inpass kiosk. A traveler slips his card into a slot in the kiosk, and INS computers check to make sure he is entering the country legally and is not being sought by law enforcement agencies. The traveler slips his right hand into a larger slot that scans the hand measurements and compares them with the digitized measurements encoded in

the smart card to certify the traveler's identity.

That done, the traveler then punches his flight number into the kiosk's keypad. The machine then dispenses a pass to enter the country, which says, "Welcome to the United States." Foreign travelers enrolled in the program are given Form I-94, which they must keep until leaving the country. Once the traveler has completed the entire procedure, a gate next to the kiosk swings open and the traveler is free to pick up his luggage and move on to Customs.

INS officials say the whole process takes about 35 seconds, less than half the time it takes an inspector to read a passport, check it against INS records and stamp it. Paul Erdheim, a supervisory inspector at Newark, told The New York Times he'd like to see the system work a little faster, but INS technicians predict that speed will improve as the experiment progresses.

Volunteers — most of them frequent business travelers from 23 countries who regularly visit the United States — are participating in the experiment. They are also being asked to give an imprint of their right index finger — which the device records electronically — in addition to the hand measurement. Vern Jervis, an INS spokesman, told The Times that the agency may decide to use the finger instead of the hand imprint. "We have to see how well the hand measurement holds up," he said.

Erdheim pointed out that fingerprints pose certain problems for the system because they provide more digital information than the smart cards are able to process easily. Others have expressed concern about privacy issues posed by the use of fingerprints to identify foreign passengers.

A Columbus, Ohio, judge last month dismissed a 12-count indictment against a man accused of raping an 11-year-old girl because a witness in the case was 20 minutes late arriving to court.

The action by Franklin County Common Pleas Judge William L. Millard, allowed the suspect, Len Eugene Barnes, 46, to go free, provoking a public outcry and prompting prosecutors to scramble for legal grounds that would allow them to refile the charges.

On Sept. 21, Millard said the witness's failure to appear in court gave him no choice but to dismiss the charges because jurors were seated and opening arguments had begun. He said the failure of the witness to appear deprived Barnes of his right to a speedy trial.

"I'm bothered that the case was not resolved on the merits, but the prosecution wasn't ready and the defendant is entitled to a speedy trial," he told The Columbus Dispatch.

[On Oct. 3, The Dispatch reported that 13 complaints had been filed against Millard during his first three years as a judge. The newspaper said that on the average, judges get two complaints in six years. It said Millard had been accused of harassing a female attorney and dismissing criminal charges after a defendant pleaded guilty.]

Millard said he was unaware of Barnes's previous convictions, which include prior incidents of child abuse. In 1990, Barnes was sentenced to two months in jail after he was convicted in Cincinnati of torturous abuse of a child — a charge that had been reduced from felonious assault. Barnes also served nine months after being convicted in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1981 on a charge of accosting children for immoral purposes. That charge had been reduced from sexual assault, according to court records.

The Dispatch reported that Barnes's criminal record dates from 1972, and includes convictions for breaking and entering, larceny, escape and receiving stolen property. The convictions would not have been admissible as evidence during the trial unless Barnes chose to

testify about them.

It is not likely that Barnes will be retried on the current charges, which include four counts of rape and eight counts of gross sexual imposition, stemming from seven alleged attacks on the girl between May and December 1992, while he lived with her family. Defense lawyers for Barnes are likely to block attempts to file new charges against him, citing double jeopardy, said Franklin County Prosecutor S. Michael Miller.

Miller, who told LEN he was "most upset" by the judge's action, said Millard later admitted he may have made a mistake and noted in a brief on the case filed with the court that he probably should have called a mistrial instead of dismissing charges. The case has been reassigned to Common Pleas Court Judge Patrick McGrath, who will decide whether Millard's action bars prosecutors from continuing to pursue the case.

"I would suspect that we will argue — if we can in good faith — that what the judge did was a manifest necessity, that nobody asked for it and it could have been handled a lot of other ways," Miller said. "If the courts say it was not a necessity to do what he did, they will say jeopardy attached and we cannot try him again. That is the ultimate question."

Assistant County Prosecutor Scott Saeger told the jury in his opening arguments that the girl revealed the abuse to her teacher — the prosecution's first witness — after a classroom discussion about child abuse. Barnes denied the charges, and his attorney, Jon A. Saia, told jurors the girl was a "little manipulative liar." After opening arguments had ended, Saeger told Millard that the girl's teacher had not yet arrived to give her testimony. The judge gave him 20 minutes to start his case.

During a break in the proceeding, Saeger learned that the witness had not received either of two messages left for her the night before, in which she was advised to be at the court by 10 A.M. When she failed to appear, Saeger called his second witness, a county social worker, who rushed to the court. By the time she arrived, however, Millard was already explaining to the jurors why they were being excused.

Millard said he has warned prosecutors to be on time because of heavy caseloads, and noted that he had 17 other criminal cases scheduled on that day.

"I've known this judge for a long time, and I think he was wrong in what he did, but I also think he's a good human being. I am fearful that he made a serious error here," said Miller.

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By Edwin Fraumann
(Second of three parts)

Since 1947, the U.S. intelligence community has been built around monitoring the threat presented by the "closed societies" of the Communist world, the threat of war and their possible use of nuclear weapons. Since the fall of Soviet Communism in 1989, however, this focus has shifted from geographical to topical concerns, from the military threat posed by our one-time enemies to the economic competition being waged by our purported allies.

It is economic and technological leverage that today determines the extent of a nation's power and influence on the global stage. Not all nations are content to "play fair" in this regard, as now, more than ever, economic espionage is proving to be a growth industry. Yet to fight this modern threat, Federal intelligence and law enforcement agencies must necessarily rely on statutes up to 75 years old — laws designed to counter threats in a world that no longer exists.

Avoiding the Swamp

There are currently some 15 to 20 foreign intelligence services engaged in spying on American corporations. That fact notwithstanding, former CIA Director Robert Gates has said for the record that he strongly opposes involving the CIA in the business of economic espionage, for fear that it would develop into "a moral and legal swamp."

Gates asserted that the intelligence community should help law enforcement with "passive support," such as providing information already in the hands of the intelligence community. How-

(Edwin Fraumann is a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and has taught as an adjunct assistant professor of criminal justice at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York. He holds degrees from the University of Michigan and New York University, and has a doctorate in education from Columbia University. Opinions expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily represent official positions of the FBI. Eban Bronfman assisted with the research for this article.)

ever, he recommended not helping with any "active support," which would entail the CIA gathering information or assigning intelligence personnel to direct participation in law enforcement activities. Since the CIA was created in 1947, Gates noted, it has been prohibited from involvement in domestic law enforcement operations.

It is impossible to assess accurately the damage caused by foreign espionage to the industrial and economic strength of the United States, in large part because many of the losses, such as those based on information technology, are intangible. Still, a very great danger exists in the possi-

"Buying or stealing corporate and technological information is part of the way Japanese corporations do business, with enormous sums spent on espionage."

bility that the foreign nation or company that engineers such a theft might disseminate the data or technology to a third nation or group deemed politically unfriendly or threatening to the United States. Just such a turn of events happened in the 1987 "Toshiba Case," wherein the Japanese electronics giant sold sophisticated equipment to the Soviet Union, which in turn used it to equip its submarines to avoid detection by the U.S. Navy.

There can be no argument that a huge amount of economic information is readily and openly available to foreign governments and companies through a wide range of sources. Foreign intelligence or industrial organizations can legitimately collect these data, but the key to the use of such information lies in the strength of a country's analysis group.

Getting What You Pay For — and More

Currently, the Japanese have found a vast open source of commercial and technological information in the laboratories of American universities. At Stanford University alone, Japanese corporations have endowed six permanent chairs and one visiting professorship, all engaged in either business or engineering. Richard E. Combs and John

D. Moorhead, in their 1992 book "The Competitive Intelligence Handbook," point out that half of the foreign companies participating in the Industrial Liaison Program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are Japanese. In addition, more than a third of the endowed corporate chairs at MIT are sponsored by Japanese companies.

It has lately become apparent that during the Cold War period the Soviets were notorious for paying only paltry sums for the procurement of secrets. Moreover, many of the Americans caught spying for the Soviets are now serving life sentences in prison. Conversely, those spying for

"friendly" countries have found that it can be enormously profitable, with little risk of serving lengthy prison time. In almost all cases, because the company involved is from a country perceived as friendly to the United States, those involved are seen as much less sinister. Until now, spying by a company located in a country deemed friendly to the U.S. has not been viewed as a threat to our national security.

Currently, Japanese economic espionage operations are very sophisticated and diverse, with the intended mission of making Japan prosperous and competitive. Prior to World War II, Japan was known for its prowess in military espionage. Immediately following the war, many Japanese military intelligence officers found employment with Japan's emerging trading companies and they developed an extraordinary corporate intelligence network. Beginning in the 1950's, the Japanese Government began to subsidize the worldwide travel of up to 10,000 Japanese businessmen each year for the purpose of gathering foreign technological information. They began to build up their economic and industrial espionage organizations on a massive scale, targeting political, scientific and industrial information.

Making It Official

Through such agencies as the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), begun in 1951, and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), started in 1954, they have systematically determined targets to attack in the United States. MITI oversees the Electronics Industry Deliberation Council, coordinating the intelligence gathered by companies such as Hitachi, NEC and Toshiba. Their networks have allowed for global data-collection operations on an imposing scale, with well over 5,000 Japanese employees attached to trading companies in the U.S. alone, as well as the maintenance of such activities in seven American cities. JETRO, on the other hand, is said to consist of 77 offices in 59 countries, comprising over 200 agents and 1,200 analysts.

In October 1962, the Japanese Government established a foreign technological espionage front through the Institute for Industrial Protection. It was established to train spies and counterspies for Japanese corporations sending their personnel overseas. This school was first headed by an ex-World War II spy and one-time ambassador to Turkey, along with a former Japanese Navy code specialist and a former head of wartime intelligence for Japanese forces in Shanghai, China.

During this four-month training course, the students learned such techniques as tapping telephones by beaming a ray from an infrared listening device into the receiver, and coating documents with a colorless dye that would blacken the hands of anyone who touched them. Another technique, used successfully in both Paris and New York, was to identify commuter trains carrying workers from targeted companies, then, by utilizing individuals equipped with Walkman-size machines, recording the employees' conversations as they commuted to and from work. Indeed, according to Peter Schweizer, the author of "Friendly Spies," the Japanese have succeeded in becoming the most efficient economic-intelligence collection operation in the world, through eavesdropping, taking notes and pictures, planting "moles" in target companies, and recruiting employees already in place.

The Cost of Doing Business

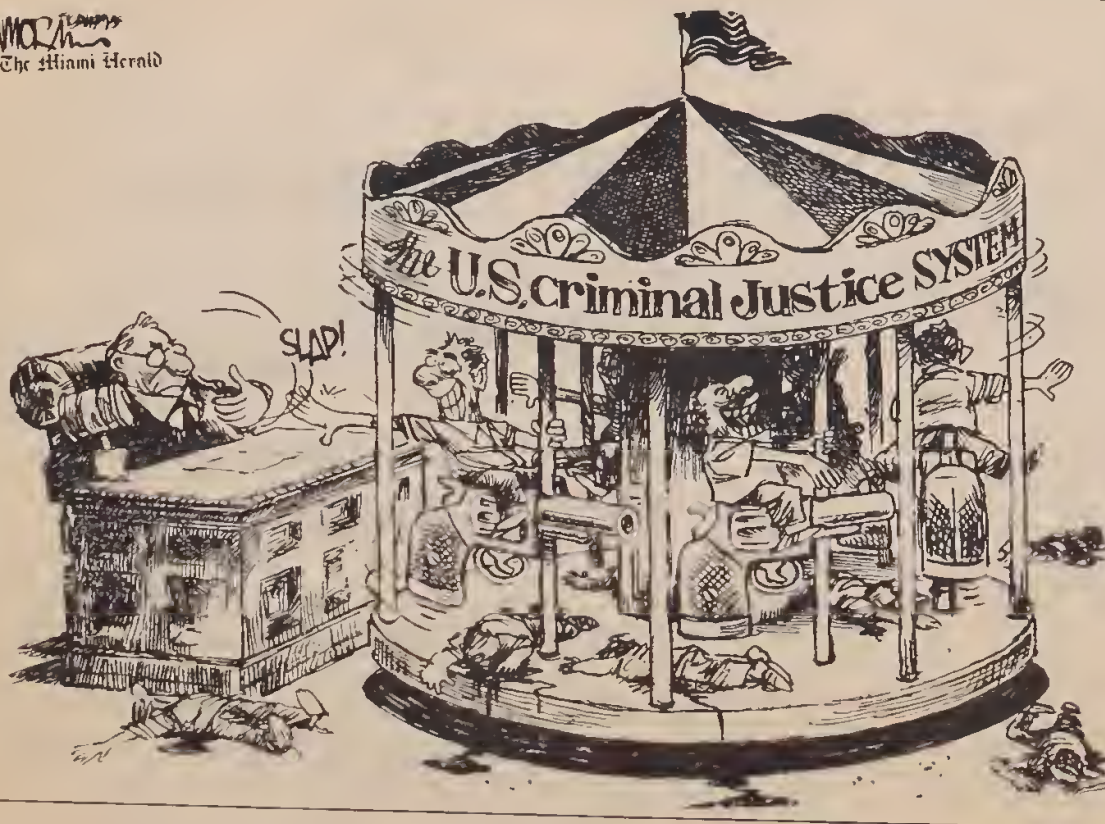
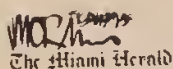
The Japanese Government also carries out intelligence operations through Naicho, a small, elite organization under the direct control of the prime minister, which acts as a clearinghouse for political and economic intelligence operations. Dr. Robert Angel, a Japan specialist and professor at the University of South Carolina, who has worked for more than a decade for semiofficial Japanese institutions in the United States, says that buying or stealing corporate and technological information is part of the way Japanese corporations do business, with enormous sums spent on espionage.

One notable case of Japanese economic espionage took place during an FBI sting operation, when Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric targeted IBM to steal its technology and design secrets. In 1981, the FBI was able to discover that the Hitachi office in San Francisco had received its instructions from the home office in Japan through diplomatic cables involving the Japanese consulate, thereby implicating the Japanese Government. In 1982, a Federal judge in California fined Hitachi \$10,000 and ruled against any jail terms for the conspirators declaring that confinement would not serve any purpose. The out-of-court settle-

Continued on Page 10

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Criminal Justice Library

In the Wilson/Vollmer tradition:

Some new spins on critical police issues

Issues in Policing:

New Perspectives.

John Bizzack, ed.

Lexington, Ky.: Autumn House Publishing, 1993.

307 pp. \$31.95.

By George Godwin

A common theme heard in college criminal justice classes is that the O.W. Wilsons, August Vollmers and William Parkers — the "founding fathers," "key thinkers" and "movers and shakers" in the field — are long departed, and their departure has left a vacuum that is still waiting to be filled. "Issues in Policing: New Perspectives" dispels this myth handily.

Comprising 16 chapters, each dealing with a separate topic in law enforcement, "Issues in Policing" will stir the minds and, one hopes, the imaginations of anyone involved in the criminal justice system, leaving no doubt that the academic side of the field is indeed

alive and well, in the hands of individuals every bit as up to the task as Wilson, Vollmer and Parker were in their day. Indeed, if recent history tells us anything, it is that police work needs to be "reinvented" just as much as the rest of government, and perhaps more so. The "new perspectives" presented in this book are an excellent starting point for such discussions.

What Bizzack has done is to assemble a rich smorgasbord of topics, from which the reader can either pick and choose or take as a whole. A sampling of a few of the chapter titles serves to illustrate the diversity of the material presented: "Police Professionalism: Merging the Rhetoric with Reality"; "The Blue Milieu: Police as a Vocational Subculture"; "Organizing for Community Policing"; "Police Leadership and the Management of Liability: A Systemic Approach"; "Criminal Investigation Trends"; "Critical Issues in Campus Policing"; "Changing the Police Response to

Domestic Violence: The Continuing Controversy," and "The Ethics of Deceptive Interrogation." It is this diversity of subjects that captures and holds the reader's interest.

The list of authors reads like a who's who of American criminal justice: Patrick V. Murphy, the former New York police commissioner and past president of the Police Foundation; the always controversial Anthony V. Bouza, the former police chief of Minneapolis; Cornelius J. Behan, who recently retired as Chief of the Baltimore County, Md., Police Department; Edward Thibault, the widely written professor at the State University of New York; the witty and insightful Peter Dudenhoff, editor of Law Enforcement News; Elizabeth Watson, Police Chief of Austin, Texas, and Jerome Skolnick, the prolific author, LAPD critic and professor at the University of California-Berkeley, to name but a few. This combination of academicians and practitioners make for an interesting contrast that thoroughly explores many of the contemporary problems facing police departments nationwide.

Having recently reread James Q. Wilson's "Varieties of Police Behavior" (1968), I was particularly taken by

three chapters that, taken together, seem to validate Wilson's conclusions that police work more closely resembles a craft than a profession, and that attempts to either "professionalize" or "bureaucratize" police work will be failures.

In Bizzack's leadoff chapter, "Police Professionalism: Merging the Rhetoric with Reality," he makes the point that professionalism in police work involves much more than just assuming the title. Bizzack describes what he calls the "instant professionalization syndrome" that seems to plague so many law enforcement agencies. His conclusion, that "the leadership and management in policing must be professionalized before police service stands a chance," is an example of the insight and progressive tone found throughout the book.

In Dudenhoff's thoroughly entertaining chapter on "Urban Generalizations," he first abundantly illustrates how the military model has been so thoroughly adopted by law enforcement that police agencies threaten to "out-military the military." He goes on to make a compelling case for abandonment of the quasi-military model of law enforcement and suggests where

suitable substitutes might be found.

Thibault, meanwhile, in his essay "The Blue Milieu: Police as a Vocational Subculture," argues that police work is not a job or vocation, but a way of life, and it is essential that police managers understand how the police culture both helps and hinders their departments. He provides an excellent, concise overview of the literature in this area.

This is just one example of the many topics expertly covered in "Issues in Policing: New Perspectives," and how the chapters complement each other. This book, as well as being of interest to anyone involved in the criminal justice system, would be an excellent addition to the conventional required texts in any college course dealing with policing. Every police manager should read this book and require their command staff to do likewise. The discussions that would occur afterward could have a profound effect on the future of the department.

(George Godwin is a lieutenant with the Los Angeles Police Department, with 20 years in service. He is currently a doctoral student at the Claremont Graduate School in Los Angeles.)

Giving police the tools to survive — mentally and physically

Survival Thinking for Police and Corrections Officers.

By James L. Lockard.

Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 1991.

250 pp.

By Darrell J. Cook

The title says much about the content of the book — survival, particularly as law enforcement officers realize that a colleague dies in the line of duty every third day in the United States. To this end the author presents a reasoned — and reasonable — approach that any police or correctional officer can incorporate in the everyday working life.

Lockard, a veteran police officer with a degree in psychology, often makes use of psychological constructs in developing a survival plan for police and correctional officers. As early as the second chapter, he elaborates on the self-concept and the notion of self-esteem, including examples and characteristics of those possessing a low or high image of self, and he offers practical ways to overcome these low or negative perceptions.

He then proceeds to escort the reader through the workings of the human mind and the processes of human thought. In the third chapter, he sets the stage for the rest of the book with the introduction of the two major aspects of the mind: the conscious and the subconscious. Lockard is quite thorough in examining both aspects of the mind using layman's vocabulary to assist the reader in understanding. The decision-making process is the salient issue he addresses here, as throughout the text.

Lockard examines the merits of imagery and visualization and, it seems, promotes the idea of self-hypnosis or the implantation of positive thoughts on the subconscious mind, to be kept available for later use in crisis situations.

While this type of individual mental interaction might negatively be termed brainwashing, it may also be used as a tool to help the officer survive.

Early in the text I harbored doubts about the excessive use of imagery and visualization, but found that these constructs were later put into a pragmatic format that officers could incorporate into their work habits. There is a certain danger in the excessive use of imagery and visualization in that it may give one a false sense of security. However, when used in a balanced plan of action, as Lockard has done, these psychological constructs may well be functional not only for the survival of an officer in a crisis situation, but for his or her overall mental and physical health.

"Survival Thinking" is a must for every police and corrections training officer. I highly recommend it for your bookshelf. Better yet, incorporate some of the ideas into your academy or in-service training programs. Police administrators may also be enriched by reviewing this book.

Most of all, however, it is to be recommended to those most likely to profit from it: the police and corrections officers themselves. The book's emphasis on positive thinking and action is an asset. This positive outlook on life is sorely needed in the lives of the players in our criminal justice system today. Lockard is to be commended for his frequent yet delicate and frequent use of "Officer Positive" and "Officer Negative" to illustrate certain lessons within the text. He does so with compassionate understanding, and a depth of meaning only an experienced officer could express.

(Darrell J. Cook is an instructor in sociology and criminal justice at Benedictine College in Atchison, Kan. He served with the Southgate, Ky., Police Department and as a K-9 handler for the U.S. Air Force Security Police.)

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Who's spying on American businesses?

Continued from Page 8

ment in the case, whereby Hitachi agreed to pay IBM \$300 million, was soon viewed by the Japanese company as a cost-effective approach to "research and development," because that same year Hitachi unveiled its newest computer, which bore a striking similarity to an IBM unit.

In addition, according to industry officials, between 1977 and 1986 Fujitsu may have planted a mole in Fairchild Semiconductors, which not only provided large volumes of information but may have played a big part in Fujitsu's attempt to purchase the company.

Nor is Japan the only Pacific Rim nation to be heavily involved in economic espionage. South Korea has been said to have the largest number of intelligence agents per capita of any country in the world, and the Korean economic espionage efforts have been highly successful in obtaining computer, petrochemical and industrial steel secrets.

Parlez-Vous L'Espionnage?

The attitude of the French, meanwhile, seems to be that while the United States may be a political and military ally, the friendship extends only to those fields, and not to the areas of technol-

ogy and economics. In these areas the French and Americans are competitors, and thus espionage is legitimate.

In France, they use their intelligence service, the Direction Generale de la Securite Extérieure (DGSE), to engage in all types of economic espionage, providing the information to government officials, who in turn determine which French companies will receive it. The French internal intelligence and counterespionage service, the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST), also plays an important role, tending to target American firms that maintain offices in France. The agency monitors communications ranging from telephones to faxes, eavesdrops on hotels and Air France flights, conducts bag operations in French hotels, and utilizes bribes and prostitutes.

All of the information obtained is used to France's benefit in economic bidding wars. The book "Power Shift" by Alvin Toffler sums the matter up neatly in this observation by a former head of French intelligence, Count de Marenches: "In any intelligence service worthy of the name you would easily come across cases where the whole year's budget has been paid for in full by a single operation. Naturally, intelli-

gence does not receive actual payment, but the country's industry profits."

Example after example demonstrates that economic espionage can be very profitable. One very successful operation yielded valuable data on a new navigation system being tested by Boeing, which enabled France's Airbus company to "develop" a similar system. That's not say that American law enforcement and intelligence agencies do not have moments of success. In 1989, the French penetration of the Paris branches of IBM, Texas Instruments and Corning Glass came to a halt with the guilty employees being sacked and French intelligence officials privately admitting the error of their ways.

Systems Analysis

Germany has been active — and successful — in the field of economic espionage since the mid-1960's, targeting American research firms and facilities. Gathering information on economic, technological and corporate targets has long been an important preoccupation of German intelligence. Since 1988, according to Peter Schweizer, the Germans have accomplished this through a project code-named "Rahab," which involves the

systematic entry into worldwide computer data bases as a tool of intelligence. Rahab has accessed computer systems in the United States in such industries as electronics, optics, avionics, chemicals, computers, and telecommunications. The scale of this concept, and the very idea of having a foreign intelligence service penetrate various government data bases for economic intelligence purposes, poses an extremely ominous threat.

Israel is another country whose economic espionage capabilities, including scientific and technological intelligence collection, are focused on the United States. The level of this activity is such that it has been described by a former head of the Justice Department's internal security section, John Davitt, as the "second most active in the United States."

Israel's economic espionage collection mission traditionally fell under the Aman (counterintelligence) and the Mossad (intelligence), but has also been assigned to the Scientific Affairs Liaison Bureau, known as LAKAM from

the acronym of its name in Hebrew. The LAKAM's mission, according to Peter Schweizer, has been to obtain information beneficial to Israeli state-owned industries, particularly those in aerospace, chemicals and electronics. Schweizer says the agency successfully recruited Jonathan Pollard to provide U.S. Navy secrets, compromised as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in order to have Israel awarded a contract for the production of drone missiles, and stole U.S. technology regarding the manufacture of cluster bombs.

The FBI has begun addressing the issue of foreign intelligence agencies targeting U.S. corporations and technologies. The U.S. Customs Service is also playing a role here. While much is being done, much more is in need of official attention if the threat posed to America's economic power is to be taken seriously.

Coming in Part 3: Changes in statutes, changes in attitudes and changes in practices to protect against economic espionage threats.)

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37 pages outlining 33 careers. Qualifications, Application Procedures, Salaries, and more.

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PENN STATE UNIVERSITY

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Ph.D. or J.D. is required. Professional experience preferred. These fixed-term positions range up to three years, beginning 1994, with the possibility of re-funding. Salary commensurate with credentials.

Applications received by December 15, 1993, will receive full considerations. All applications will be considered, however, until the positions are filled. Send letter of application and vita to: William H. Parsonage, Chair of the Search Committee, Box 8, 1002 Oswald Tower, Penn State University, University Park, PA 16802. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

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Upcoming Events

NOVEMBER

10. **Vehicular Fire Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Daytona Beach, Fla.
12. **OCAT Instructor Certification.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. Harrisburg, Pa. \$195
- 15-16. **Total Quality Management II: Application & Assessment.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Wellesley, Mass.
- 15-16. **Call-Taker Telephone Interview Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Braintree, Mass.
- 15-16. **Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Pensacola, Fla.
- 15-17. **Firearms Alternative Survival Tactics.** Presented by Modern Warrior Inc. Lindenhurst, N.Y. \$250.
- 15-17. **Managing Your Agency's Microcomputers.** Presented by the JRSA National Computer Center. Washington, D.C. \$450/\$360
- 15-17. **Understanding Body Language in Interviewing.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Richmond, Va.
- 15-18. **Police Interview & Interrogation Techniques.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$400
- 15-19. **Advanced Crime Scene Technology.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$600.
- 15-19. **Practical Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$600.
- 15-19. **Electronic Trucking.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fort Lauderdale, Fla. \$650.
- 15-19. **Executive Protection I.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Atlanta. \$800.
- 15-19. **Tactical Team Trainer Certification.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Atlanta. \$600.
- 15-19. **Crime & Abuse Against the Elderly.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Louisville, Ky. \$400.
- 15-19. **DWI Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology &

- Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$425.
- 15-19. **Police Executive Development.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$425.
- 16-17. **International Conference of Cities on Drug Policy.** Presented by the Drug Policy Foundation. Baltimore, Md.
- 16-17. **Managing the Patrol Function.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Worcester, Mass.
- 16-18. **Asset Tracing & Financial Investigation Procedures for Investigators & Auditors.** Presented by the Investigation Institute. Houston. \$595.
- 17-18. **Drug Interdiction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Wilmington, Del.
- 17-19. **Managing Marginal Performance.** Presented by Quantico Group Associates Inc. Richmond, Va. \$285.
- 18-19. **Interviewing the Sexually Abused Child.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Braintree, Mass.
- 20-22. **Street Survival '93.** Presented by Calibre Press. Charlotte. \$159 (all three days); \$135 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).
- 22-23. **PR-24 for Security Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Atlanta. \$285
- 22-23. **Community Policing.** Presented by the University of Delaware. New Castle, Del.
- 22-24. **DRUG-TRAK IV Training Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$375.
- 22-24. **Court Security/Witness Protection.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Atlanta. \$540
- 29-30. **Team Approach in the Child Abuse Case.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Braintree, Mass.
- 29-30. **Risk Assessment.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Wilmington, Del.
- 29-Dec. 1. **Street Survival '93.** Presented by Calibre Press. Harrisburg, Pa. \$159 (all three days); \$135 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).
- 29-Dec. 3. **Negotiation as a Communication Tool.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$275.

- 29-Dec. 3. **Crime Scene Technicians Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$425.
- 29-Dec. 3. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$425
- 29-Dec. 3. **Executive Protection II.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Atlanta. \$1,200.
- 29-Dec. 17. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. Wellesley, Mass.
- 30-Dec. 4. **10th National Conference on Child Abuse & Neglect.** Pittsburgh, Pa.

DECEMBER

- 1-2. **Covert & Overt Surveillance Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Wilmington, Del.
- 1-2. **Call-Taker Telephone Interview Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Greenbelt, Md.
- 1-3. **Law Enforcement Leadership & Supervision Skills.** Presented by Quantico Group Associates Inc. \$285.
- 1-3. **Vice Crimes: Investigation & Prosecution.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$265.
- 1-3. **Asset Tracing & Financial Investigation Procedures.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Miami, Fla. \$595.
- 1-3. **Understanding Body Language in Interviewing.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Cherry Hill, N.J.
- 5-7. **Unfinished Business: Policing an Increasingly Diverse America.** Co-sponsored by the Police Executive Research Forum and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives. Los Angeles. \$325/\$370.
6. **Crisis Survival.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Atlanta. \$250
- 6-7. **Supervisory Principles in Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Putnam Valley, N.Y.
- 6-7. **Cultural Diversity.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Cherry Hill, N.J.
- 6-7. **Criminal Profiling.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Worcester, Mass.

- 6-7. **Fire-Related Interviewing Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Daytona Beach, Fla.
- 6-9. **Police/Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$395
- 6-10. **Administration & Management of Training.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas. \$295/\$395.
- 6-10. **Significance of Bloodstains & Patterns in Criminal Investigations.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$495.
- 6-10. **Practical Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$425
- 6-10. **Advanced Narcotic Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 6-10. **Seminar for the Field Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$425.
- 6-10. **Managing the Police Training Function.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$425.
- 6-10. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$425
- 6-10. **Computerized Collision Diagramming.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$695.
- 7-9. **Street Survival '93.** Presented by Calibre Press Inc. Las Vegas, Nev. \$159/\$135/\$85
8. **Fire Scene Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Daytona Beach, Fla.
- 8-10. **Understanding Body Language in Interviewing.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Pensacola, Fla.
- 8-10. **Crime Stoppers Special Topics.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. Austin, Texas. \$50
- 13-14. **Robbery Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Miami Beach, Fla.
- 13-14. **Managing Your Detective Unit.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Cherry Hill, N.J.
- 13-14. **Interviewing the Sexually Abused Child.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Wilmington, Del.
- 13-14. **Death & Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Worcester, Mass.
- 13-14. **Premises Survey & Security Planning.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Wilmington, Del.
- 13-14. **Criminal Profiling.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Johnstown, Pa.
- 13-15. **Tactical Supervision of High-Risk**

- Incidents.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$225
- 13-15. **Understanding Body Language in Interviewing.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Hollis, N.H.
- 13-17. **Advanced Death Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$425.
- 13-17. **Narcotic Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$425
- 13-17. **Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$475.
- 13-17. **Communications Training for New Dispatchers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$425.
- 13-17. **Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Atlanta. \$550
- 14-16. **DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.
- 15-16. **Team Approach in Child Abuse Cases.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Wilmington, Del.
- 15-16. **Intrusion Detection Systems.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Wilmington, Del.
- 15-17. **First-Line Police Supervision.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Horn Lake, Miss.
- 16-17. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Baltimore, Md.

For further information:

(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

Barton County Community College, Attn. James J. Ness, Director, Administration of Justice Programs, R.R. 3, Box 1362, Great Bend, KS 67530-9283. (316) 792-1243 Fax: (316) 792-8035

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037

CFI Associates, Attn.: D. Saccente, 998 Farmington Ave., Suite 117, West Hartford, CT 06107. (203) 523-0734. Fax: (203) 523-0675.

Congress '93 Secretariat, 425 Viger St. West, Suite 620, Montreal, Quebec H2Z 1X2. (514) 873-4239. Fax: (514) 873-6460.

Davis & Associates, P.O. Box 6725, Laguna Niguel, CA 92607. (714) 495-8334.

Drug Policy Foundation, Attn. Dave Fratello, (202) 537-5005.

Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, West Campus, Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610. (512) 245-3030. Fax: (512) 245-2834

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville,

FL 32216. (904) 646-2722

Institute of Public Service, 4854 Old National Highway, Atlanta, GA 30344. 1-800-235-4723.

Investigation Training Institute, P.O. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123.

Justice Research & Statistics Association/JRSA National Computer Center, 444 N. Capitol St., Suite 44, Washington, DC 20001. (202) 624-8560. Fax: (202) 624-5269.

LPS, 5471 Lake Howell Rd., Suite 236, Winter Park, FL 32792. (407) 671-8226. Fax: (407) 671-8249.

F. Michael McLaurin & Associates, P.O. Box 391, Newell, NC 28126-0391. (704) 535-8434

Modern Warrior Inc., 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindenhurst, NY 11757. (516) 226-8383.

National Conference on Child Abuse & Neglect, c/o Research Assessment Management Inc., 1300 Spring St., Suite 210, Silver Spring, MD 20910. (301) 589-8242. Fax: (301) 589-8246

National Crime Prevention Institute, Bngman Hall, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300 N.W. 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309. (305)

776-5500. Fax: (305) 776-5005

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 237-4724

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011

Performance Dimensions Inc., P.O. Box 502, Powers Lake, WI 53159-0502. (414) 279-3850. Fax: (414) 279-5758

Police Executive Research Forum, 2300 M St., NW, Suite 910, Washington, DC 20037. (202) 466-7820. Fax: (202) 466-7826

Pro-Systems, P.O. Box 261, Glenview, IL 60025. (708) 729-7681.

Quantico Group Associates Inc., 3904 Lansing Court, Dunifries, VA 22026-2460. (703) 221-0189. Fax: (703) 221-3836.

Rollins College, Public Safety Institute, 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499. (407) 647-6080. Fax: (407) 647-3828.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2394. Fax: (214) 690-2458.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, Attn: Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4487.

How About a Date?

Law Enforcement News has scores of important dates to mark on your calendar if it's professional advancement you're after. Before you plan any continuing education, be sure to make "Upcoming Events" a part of your regular reading.

And if you're a trainer looking to attract a top-drawer audience, your seminar listings belong in "Upcoming Events."

All listings are free.

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Law Enforcement News

Vol. XIX, No. 388

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

October 31, 1993

Regaining public trust & support: it's academic

Police departments large and small are learning the value of an increasingly popular concept: the citizen's police academy. The programs build bridges of trust and communication, while giving residents an uncommon look behind the scenes of their local police department. **Page 1.**

The FBI has good news & bad news

The good news: Overall reported crime decreased in 1992.

The bad news: Violent crime didn't. **Page 1.**

The business of business:

For a number of countries, economic espionage is a routine part of everyday business — with plenty of government help.

Forum, Page 8.

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